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Had also some frontal headache and backache, the latter, however, not being marked. During the hot stage following each chill the patient drank freely of ice water in order to appease his thirst. This produced cramps, nausea, and vomiting, and in order to obtain relief he went to the hospital. On admittance temperature was $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ C., pulse, 160; respiration, 38. On the afternoon of the 3d instant a diagnosis of yellow fever was made * * * and the patient was removed to the lazaretto. Temperature, 38; pulse, 120; respiration, 30; albumen said to be present.

I visited the case on the 4th instant accompanied by the health officer and Acting Assistant Surgeon Lindsley. Patient was up and about the room and anxious to get out. Temperature, normal; pulse, 70; respiration, normal; no albumen. Sclera of both eyes presented a slightly yellowish tinge, tongue foul and heavily coated, gums firm, not soggy nor bleeding at pressure. No pain over stomach, no congestion of face or throat, skin of body clean. Saw patient again on the 5th, tongue much clearer, yellowish tinge gone from sclera, pulse and temperature normal. Patient desires to be released. Is up and about and presents no signs of any weakness. I saw this case a little over forty eight hours after he was taken sick, the man at that time being in the lazaretto and a diagnosis of yellow fever having been made. He presented only a single sign of yellow fever, which was the yellowish tinge of the sclera; there was no albumen present. No diminution in the amount of the urine, and the pulse and temperature were characteristic of any simple fever.

I examined the case very carefully and consider that it undoubtedly is not a case of yellow fever.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make report for sanitary matters of this city for the week ended May 5, 1900, and the mortuary statistics for the week ended May 2, 1900: There is only 1 case of yellow fever reported as existing in town, the lowest number, I think, since last July. An examination of old records shows that the fever usually reaches its minimum in March, occasionally in April, the epidemic of the summer extending on into the winter and dying out in the first trimester to the next year. The mortuary statistics for the month show the lowest death rate for the last ten years.

Only a moderate number of passengers are now going to the United States, mainly by New York and New Orleans lines, the former especially. A considerable amount of work, however, is being done in the disinfection of baggage and about as much as we can do in the disinfection of vessels. The run of the schooners for disinfection, of which we were having about 2 a day at one time, has practically ceased, the season of calms having now begun, and it takes them over long, ten or fourteen days, to reach their destination in the United States, but quite a number of steamships have taken their place.

The *Alfonso XIII*, Spanish trans-Atlantic steamship, came in Friday with about 400 passengers from Corunna and Santander, among them 1 case of smallpox, which, although in about the sixth day of the eruption,

had not been observed by the ship's surgeon. All aboard, whether for Havana or Vera Cruz, were vaccinated, baggage and bedding of the steerage, which had probably been exposed to infection, steamed and steerage compartments disinfected. The steerage passengers were taken to Mariel for observation. We are probably taking rather excessive precautions here against smallpox, but the town is free from it for probably the first time in its history, and it is worth something to keep it so. I think the smallpox quarantine is managed with a minimum disturbance to commerce.

The work of the station is going on efficiently with little hitch or trouble. The disinfection of the viveros is probably the item that does least good for the work it causes.

Respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of inspection and disinfection at Havana for the week ended May 2, 1900.

OFFICE.

Number of passengers inspected.....	291
Number of passengers vaccinated.....	39

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	7
Baggage for passengers disinfected (exclusive of that on vessels)	459
Freight and express.....	449
Viveros disinfected.....	14
Vessels inspected and entered	15
Vessels inspected and cleared.....	22

Mortuary report for week ended May 2, 1900.

Enteritis	13
Typhoid fever	1
Valvular disease of heart	5
Intestinal infection.....	2
Meningitis.....	6
Malaria.....	8
Pneumonia.....	5
Tuberculosis	24
From all causes.....	122

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended May 5, 1900:

Matanzas.—Twelve deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 13.89 per thousand. This is a remarkably low death rate, and demonstrates an excellent sanitary condition despite the fact that the city is not provided with all modern hygienic improvements. The principal causes of death were as follows: Pneumonia, 2; atresia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 5. Three cases of diphtheria were reported. Seven foreign vessels arrived at this port during the week;